

THE CLARION.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN

Only a Rose-Bud.

BY EMILY SELINGER.

Only a rose-bud rare,
Mossy, fragrant and fair,
Just as it fell from her hair.

Those wondrous wavy bands,
Those shining, silken strands,
Like glittering, golden sands,

Tangling my soul in their coils,
Filling my heart with their foils,
Strangling my love in their coils.

As down the bannered room,
To the tinkling tambour's tune,
Bundling on to her doom.

She passed with queenly grace
Robed in clouds of lace,
A smile on her fair, face.

Pledged to be the bride
Of the false one at her side
Scorning me in her pride.

Spurning the love I gave,
Denying the love I crave,
And only this bud I save.

Mossy, fragrant and fair,
Just as it fell from her hair,
To bring back the days that were.

Millet.

This valuable forage cannot be too profusely grown for dairy cows. It requires a good, free soil, which is finely comminuted. It should not be sown until warm weather—say early in June—when, if the season be favorable, it will soon come up, grow vigorously, and in six or eight weeks get into bloom. When fairly headed but before the seed has matured, it will be in prime condition for cutting either for hay or for soiling the cows or other stock. It is palatable to the taste, nutritious as a food, and active as a stimulant in the production of milk of an excellent quality. Fed loose from the mow or stuck, or cut short in a machine for mixing with meal, it is equally relished by all sorts of farm stock. It can succeed a rye crop, when this is cut green for soiling, plenty of time being left for its growth afterward, as the hot days of summer push it forward with great rapidity. Sow the seed at the rate of fully half a bushel to three pecks per acre, as the finer the growth the better will be its quality.

I say all this after thorough trial in its cultivation, and equally with orchard grass and amber sorghum, no better soiling or winter forage can be grown.—L. F. Allen, in Country Gentleman.

Hungarian Grass.

This is a valuable crop supplying good green fodder, as well as hay, and a large quantity can be obtained from a small area of land. It can be sown late in the season, after the ordinary hay crop is pretty accurately estimated, and the demand for fodder known. Hungarian grass may be sown after rye or on old ground. Plow the land to a moderate depth and make the surface very fine. A liberal dressing of fine manure, or some commercial fertilizer, is essential, if the soil is not already pretty rich. If the crop is wanted for feeding green during the summer, the seed can be sown at intervals from the last of May (at the North), to the middle or last of July. If for hay, delay sowing until about the middle of June, as the plants will not grow rapidly until the nights are warm; this will give plenty of time for a full growth. Use fresh and well ripened seed; one bushel per acre is sufficient, though a bushel and a half is sometimes used. The crop should be harvested before the seed ripens, but not until the heads of the grass are well formed.—American Agriculturist for April.

Night Lights in Bedrooms.

Medical Record.]

The common practice of having night lights in bedrooms of children of well-to-do parents is deprecated by Dr. Robert H. Bakewell. He says that it has a most injurious effect upon the nervous system of young children. "Instead of the perfect rest the optic nerves ought to have, and which nature provides for by the darkness of the night, these nerves are perpetually stimulated, and, of course, the brain and the rest of the nervous system suffer. Children thus brought up are excessively timid for years after on going into the dark."

Breeding Young Ewes.

The practice of breeding yearling ewes in the fall allowing their first kid to become too prevalent. It dwarfs the growth, entitles the constitution and reduces the weight of the fleece; and the chance of raising a feeble lamb is but a poor return for the certain injury done to the flock. When a young ewe produces a lamb it is far better to put it on a mature ewe, which may have lost her own lamb, because it injures a young ewe more to raise than to produce a lamb; she may outgrow the effect of giving birth, but cannot supply the waste resulting from nourishing her offspring.—Live Stock Journal.

CLEANLINESS and purity make Parker's Hair Balm the favorite for restoring the youthful color to gray hair.

Carp Ponds.

In the following way five of my carp-ponds are constructed, which are supplied only with surface water. Last summer the water in these was as pure and clear as that of a fine lake. This was owing to their being well stocked with carp. A dam is thrown across the lower end of a hollow; the dams are made entirely of soil or earth; this is the best material to make a dam of, and is also the cheapest. The sides of the dam should have a slope of at least 45 degrees. I do not use any stone or wood (except on overflow or drain) on this kind of a pond. I try to have no stones nor pieces of wood lying around near the ponds, for these are only places of shelter for some of the enemies to the fish, and an inducement for snakes, crawfish, etc., to harbor near the ponds. The deepest part of the pond should be at the least eight feet; then it should run out shallow on the sides all around, or as much so as possible. It is best to have the shallow places in the pond on the north and west sides; here the sun will strike the water early in the day, and if shallow will warm it up quicker. The carp will always be found in the part of the pond where it is the warmest; here they find most of their nourishment, and it is in the warm, shallow places where most nourishment is produced, such as insects, etc. Toward the cool part of the day or evening the carp retire to the deeper parts of the pond (where it is then the warmest), and so do the insects that were hatched during the day.

There should be no gravel or stone in the deepest part of the pond. Spade up well the bottom of a new pond before the water is let in. Have as much surface water flow into the pond as possible; more nourishment is in this than in spring water, especially when it flows from pastures.

There should be a ditch around a carp pond, so that the water that comes from the melting of snow can be run off, as too much snow water let into a carp pond will sicken and often destroy the fish.

During winter, one or more large bundles of rye straw should be placed up-right in the water, in this kind of pond.

This will leave air-holes in the ice, and then it is not necessary to chop holes in the ice when the pond is frozen over.

Carp ponds should be constructed in such a way that the water can be drained from them entirely. This is necessary when the fish are to be taken from them for market, etc., or when you wish to clean out the pond of too much accumulated mud, etc.

This mud makes an excellent fertilizer for meadows, etc.—Farm and Fireside.

Grafting the Grape Vine—A New Method.

We desire to have new varieties of grapes come quickly into bearing, but vines from nurseries are frequently tardy. Even after careful nursing they will often droop and die, while a few buds cut off on arrival and properly grafted may produce fruit in a short time. Grafting on cut-off underground gnarly stumps of vines, as usually practiced, is very uncertain at best. Our method is to take a good strong branch or cane of vine, or even a whole young vine when a change of fruit is desired, and whip the graft in the usual way. We then cover up the vine in the soil as near the roots as possible, leaving above only a bud or two of the graft. It is well known how quickly a layer will make a bearing vine, as it has the advantage of the parent roots as well as the roots it produces. The layer may be extended, if long enough, to grow where the vine is to remain. Vineyards may in this way be quickly changed to better varieties.—American Agriculturist for April.

Tomatoes.

The tomato for common use in winter should not be planted too soon, the first of April being soon enough for canning for winter. Those who have room enough should plant freely as there is but few vegetables raised that will produce more to the amount of ground occupied than the tomato, and they grow in almost any place in reasonably good ground. If weeds are kept away from them they will live and bloom and ripen fruit until they are killed by frost; but as it becomes old and long the fruit becomes poorer. From plants with suckers or offshoots trimmed off with a sharp knife the fruit obtained is better, and toward cool weather is the best time to can for winter use. The Acme for general use is hardy, prolific, early and good. Other sorts may prove as good and possibly superior, when tried, and it is well to try good sorts, but it is well to be sure of a good crop for present use.—Mt. Pleasant (Io.) Journal.

A little girl in a London Sunday-School, being asked why God made the flowers of the field, replied "Please ma'am, I suppose for patterns for artificial flowers."

LADIES suffering from Neuralgia, Indigestion or Nervousness find speedy relief in Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Agricultural.

Almond culture is quite successful in California. Four varieties are grown—namely: The soft shell, standard, hard shell and paper shell. The crop of 1881 was 300,000 pounds, about half of which was used to supply the home trade and the balance shipped East.

Cattle fed on roots of ensilage in winter will need little water. Instead of being an objection this is rather an advantage of these feeds. In very cold weather cows fed on dry feed will become quite thirsty before going to the trough to slake their thirst, and then they will be apt to drink too much, injuring the flow of milk by both extremes.

The failures of the patent milking machines is ascribed to the fact that they all aim at a wrong method, imitating the sucking of a calf rather than the manipulations of hand-milking. This last is essential to getting the largest secretion of milk, and unless some machine can rival the hand for milking, the old way must be followed a while longer.

Poultry Profits.

I think poultry raising is a profitable and pleasant occupation for the farmer's wife. Last year I had three dozen hens; I sold \$33.50 worth of eggs, and raised forty chicks, besides having all the eggs I wanted to use. I did not try to see what I could do. This year I have fifty-five hens, and am going to see what success I will have. I believe poultry will give quicker returns and larger profits according to the amount of capital invested than anything else on the farm.—Lucy in Kansas Farmer.

The Number Seven.

On the seventh day God ended his work; on the seventh month Noah's ark touched the ground; in seven days a dove was sent; Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom; Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph; Jacob served seven years for Rachel, and yet another seven years more; Jacob was pursued a seven days journey by Laban; a plenty of seven years and a famine, foretold of seven years, in Pharaoh's dream by the seven fat and seven lean beasts and the seven ears of full corn, and blasted, corn, seven years; on the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel fasted seven days and in their tents remained seven days; the land rested every seven days; the law was read every seven years to the people; in Jericho, seven persons, (time it was destroyed) for seven days bore seven trumpets; in seven days they surrounded the walls seven times, and the wall fell at the end of the seven rounds; Solomon was building seven years on his temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication; there were seven lamps in the tabernacle; it was seven branches the golden sticks had; seven times Naaman washed in Jordan; seven days, sat Job's friend with him, and seven nights, and for atonement offered seven bullocks and seven rams; spoke seven times did Jesus from the cross, after seven hours hanging, and He appeared seven times after his resurrection; of seven churches, seven candlesticks, and seven stars and seven trumpets, and seven plagues, seven thunders, and seven vials, and seven angels, and a seven headed monster, we read in Revelations.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, New York.

George the Second, being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious king's speech, replied that he hoped the punishment would be mild, for he had read both, and, as far as he understood either, he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

God bless the children! they should not be permitted to suffer and die. We can cure them with Dr. MORFET'S TERTHINA (Teething Powders).

Do not temporize, for anodynes only soothe and lull to sleep and quiet. Dr. MORFET'S TERTHINA (Teething Powders) cures the child and regulates the bowels. For sale by Byron Lemly.

One of the many strange episodes of the recent Western floods was the finding of an infant near Louisville floating in a cradle in the river. A man who was rowing around in search of wreckage saw the cradle, and on rowing up to it was surprised to find a beautiful infant, about three months old, gazing up to the sky in open-mouthed wonder. The little waif was comfortably and well dressed, and had not received the slightest harm. Its parents have not yet been found.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEES SALE.
BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS OF A certain Deed in Trust, executed by Mary Roberts and Anne E. Higgins, on the 15th day of February A. D. 1882, to Sell, convey, transfer, to secure, to P. Hart a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is recorded in the Chancery Clerk's office of Rankin county, in Deed Book No. 35, page 194, the undersigned substituted Trustee, will proceed to sell, on FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1883, in front of the Court-house door in the town of Brandon, Rankin county, Miss., to the highest bidder for cash, the land lying in said Rankin county, and described as the west half of north-east quarter and the south-east quarter of north-east quarter of section thirty-one, in township five, range two, east, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging. I shall only convey such title as is vested in me as Trustee, though the title to said land is believed to be good.

CHANCERY SUMMONS.
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
TO J. H. HENNINGTON.
YOU ARE COMMANDED TO APPEAR before the Chancery Court, First District, of the County of Hinds, in said State, at the Court House in said County, on the 25th day of April, 1883, to defend the suit in said Court of Caroline Hennington, wherein you are a defendant.
W. T. RATLIFF, Clerk.
Jackson, March 28, 1883-3w.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY GIVE THAT THE BRITISH America Assurance Company, of Toronto, Canada, will withdraw its deposit from the State Treasury, on the 7th day of August, 1883.
WM. L. HEMINGWAY,
State Treasurer.

LOTTERIES.

—IN THE— ORDINARY DRAWING —OF THE—

Royal Havana Lottery

Which takes place at Havana, Cuba, APRIL 25, 1883.

There are only 40,000 Tickets issued and 1124 Prizes Drawn.

THE ORIGINAL "LITTLE HAVANA" (GOULD & CO.'S)

Is Decided by Royal Havana Lottery, Number for Number, Prize for Prize, with 400 Additional Prizes.

Only 40,000 Tickets and 1,524 Prizes.

Schedule:	
1 Capital Prize.....	\$15,000
1 Capital Prize.....	5,000
4 Prizes, \$100 each.....	2,000
8 Prizes, \$50 each.....	1,000
82 Prizes, \$10 each.....	8,200
1000 Prizes, \$5 each.....	5,000
9 Approximations to 1st prize, \$100 each.....	900
9 Approximations to 2d prize, \$50 each.....	450
9 Approximations to 3d prize, \$20 each.....	450

1124 Prizes as above, being the full number in the Royal Havana, and 400 Additional Prizes of \$5 each to the 400 tickets having as an ending number the two terminal units of the number drawing the Capital Prize.

1,524 Prizes amounting in U. S. Gold to \$46,290. Tickets, \$5. Halves, \$2.50. Fifths, \$1.

THE ROYAL HAVANA OFFICIAL LIST DECIDES EVERY PRIZE.

Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by the parties in interest, honestly managed, it is the fairest, swiftest and best thing in the nature of a lottery that could be conceived.

See that the name Gould & Co. is on the ticket. None other are genuine.

ALL PRIZES PAID ON PRESENTATION. For information and tickets, apply to SHIPNEY COMPANY, GENERAL AGENTS, 1212 Broadway, New York City, or to E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., or to HENRY MAYER, P. O. Box 24, Delta, La., or to J. B. FERNANDEZ, Savannah, Ga.

July 28, 1882-17.

\$30,000 FOR \$2.

55th POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on Monday, April 30, 1883.

These Drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sunday excepted). Repeatedly and judiciously by the Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their prize drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large capital and reserve fund. Read carefully the list of prizes to be drawn.

April Drawing:

1 Prize.....	\$20,000	100 of \$100 each \$10,000
1 Prize.....	5,000	200 of \$50 each 10,000
1 Prize.....	1,000	600 of \$20 each 12,000
20 of \$1,000 each.....	20,000	1,000 of \$10 each 10,000
20 of \$500 each.....	10,000	
200 of \$100 each.....	20,000	Approximation Prizes.....
2 of \$200 each.....	400	Approximation Prizes.....
9 of \$100 each.....	900	Approximation Prizes.....

1,999 Prizes..... \$12,400

Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1. 27 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. POST SENT BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to

R. M. BOARDMAN,
Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
April 9, 1882-17.

PROFESSIONAL.

ROBT. J. MILLER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
JACKSON, MISS.

Office Corner State and Capitol Streets.
Up Stairs.

TERMS, CASH.
June 12, 1882-17.

H. B. NAYES, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Jackson and Hazlehurst, Miss.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to me. Special attention paid to business in Supreme, Federal and United States Courts, and to business in adjoining Counties. Special attention given to the collection of Claims. Address either of the above places.

JAS. L. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

WILL PRACTICE IN SUPREME AND FEDERAL COURTS, AND IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF HINDS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
July 19, 1882-17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT!

IF THE AGENT, AFTER A THIRTY DAYS' trial, fails to make at least \$100 clear above expenses, we will take back all goods unsold and return the money paid us. Our circulars to agents show that \$500 has been made in a single month. We give exclusive territory. There can be no competition. Business is honorable, pleasant and profitable. An agent wanted in every county. County agents sent free with first order. Every agent, or those wishing employment, should write us at once, as counties are being taken fast and no other firm in the United States ever before offered such extraordinary and liberal terms to agents. Send 3 cent stamp for large description circulars containing this offer to the

KENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
216 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Feb 14, 1884-4m.

NEW ORLEANS.

Dr. David Davison,

NINTH SEASON IN NEW ORLEANS,
Of London, Giesen and New York.

7 - North Rampart, - 7
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Author of "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility," "Essay on Marriage," etc. Lecturer of Anatomy, Physiology, etc., at the Missouri State Museum of Anatomy, St. Louis, Mo. begs to inform the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity that he may be consulted till 30th of April next at his Rooms.

No. 7 RAMPART STREET,
Between Canal and Customhouse Streets,
DAILY, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 till 8 P. M.

DR. DAVISON, having adopted as his line of practice the treatment and cure of

NERVOUS DISEASES!

has spent years of study and research in that branch of Medical Science bearing specially on the sufferings arising from youthful follies or indiscretions, causing nervous, mental and physical debility, and the loss of all vitality, and his long and varied experience in the best European hospitals, together with years of the most successful practice both in Europe and America, enables him to guarantee

RELIEF TO ALL SUFFERERS

who consult him. Dr. Davison has been specially and remarkably successful in his

Treatment by Correspondence. It is, however, desirable that at least one personal interview should be had, if practicable. Dr. DAVISON'S work, "Practical Observations," now in its 10th edition, will be found a valuable guide, and may be had free on application to the author.

DR. DAVISON may be consulted at No. 7 Rampart street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, New Orleans, on April the 30th of April, after which his address will be No. 1707 Olive street, St. Louis, where he has been permanently located for many years.

Office hours—From 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. only.
Feb 14, 1884-3m.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Camp and Common Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

MUMFORD & WATSON, Proprietors.
Rates \$2.50 per Day.

MEDICAL.

A DOCTOR'S TROUBLES.

Mother—"You did wrong in wearing that thin dress, the cold caught right!"
Daughter—"I did, and am now paying the penalty. Sarah Goss suffered in the same way; please tell me which relieved her."

Mother—"None! I'll do no such thing, but will send for our Doctor."

Daughter—"Our Doctor keeps one in bed a long time and puts down a vast quantity of medicine, besides making daily changes."

Mother—"Doctor, is she dangerous and what is her affliction?"

Doctor—"Yes, madam, she is dangerously ill. The ventricular and auricular muscles of the heart are in an increased contracted action about the endocardium and media oblique; the partial circulation, vasculature, suspended, nature perishing, and I—"

Mother—"Stop, for heaven's sake stop and go to work at once!"

Doctor—"I will do all I can."

Mother, after two weeks have expired—"Daughter, our Doctor shall be discarded at once. Two weeks and no relief. I will procure that which you desired at first."

Daughter, in a low tone—"I am glad, and think it the only thing that will restore me to health."

Mother—"Get out of my house, you old humbug!"

Daughter—"Well, mother, you see how rapidly I have improved since discharging 'our Doctor' and commencing the use of that which I so much needed. The effect has been most wonderful. The one relieved my heart, cured the constipation, while the other imparted strength, came to the help of Nature and made me feel new."

THE CONFESION.

Mother—"Very true, and I believe they have saved your life. I now confess that Dr. Harrington's English Female Bitters is the most wonderful remedy I have known since I was a child, and that I am now feeling better than I have for years."

Daughter—"I am glad to hear that, and that you are feeling better. I will procure that which you desired at first."

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JACKSON.

HARDWARE

—OF ALL KINDS FOR—

Mechanics and Planters

COOKING STOVES:
Charter Oaks, Princess,
and Capitola Range

Freezers,
Water Coolers,
Bath Tubs,
Bird Cages

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT
Low Cash Prices

—AT THE—
Hardware and Store Depot of
E. WATKINS,
Jackson, Miss.

JOHN CLEARY'S CLOTHING HOUSE

On State St., near Pearl.

IS JUST THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
CLOTHING!

SUITS FOR ALL SEASONS
His Stock, which is unusually complete, consists of